

قائمة بالكلمات المتوقعة على موضوع الـ *Derivations*

المعنى	Noun الإسم (n)	Verb الفعل (v)	Adjective الصفة (adv)	Adverb الظرف (adv)
عملية حسابية ، الحساب	Calculation	Calculate	Calculated	-
تكملة ، تنمة	Complement	Complemen	Complementary	-
الطب	Medicine	Medicate	medical	medically
توسع ، تكبير	expansion	expand	expansive	expansively
مرض السرطان	cancer	-	cancerous	-
التحصين	immunisation	immunise	immunised	-
المعالجة المثلية	homoeopathy	-	homoeopathic	-
نسبة الوفيات	mortality	-	mortal	mortally
السمنة ، البدانة	obesity	-	obese	-
التعميم ، النشر	publication	publicise	public	publicly
السمعة ، الصيت	reputation	-	reputable	-
قابل للحياة	viability	-	viable	viably
اصطناعية	artificiality	-	artificial	artificially
التكنولوجيا	technology	technologise	technological	technologically
الحياد	neutrality	neutralise	neutral	neutrally
الانتقاد	criticism	criticise	critical	critically
تحلية المياه	desalination	desalinate	desalinated	-
الهندسة	geometry	geometise	geometrical	geometrically
الميراث	inheritance	inherit	inherited	-
المختص بالرياضيات	mathematician	-	mathematical	mathematically
إيقاع	harmony	harmonise	harmonical	harmonically
ثورة	revolution	revolutionise	revolutionary	revolutionally
الاستدامة	sustainability	sustain	sustainable	sustainably
عرض ، توضيح	demonstration	demonstrate	demonstrative	demonstratively
تطعيم ، تلقيح	inoculation	inoculate	inoculative	inoculatively
إنشاء ، تشييد	installation	install	installed	-
الترجمة	translation	translate	translational	-
البصريات	visualisation	visualise	visual	visually
تقدير ، تقييم	appreciation	appreciate	appreciative	appreciatively
التقاليد	tradition	-	traditional	traditionally
الحياكة	weaving	weave	weaved	-
جذب ، لفت	attraction	attract	attractive	attractively
خلق ، إيجاد	creation	create	creative	creatively
التعليم	education	educate	educational	educationally
الثقافة	culture	-	cultural	culturally
الغالبية	majority	-	major	-
مجموعة	collection	collect	collective	collectively
الانتاج	production	produce	productive	productively
الأصل	origin	originate	original	originally
اختراع	invention	invent	invented	inventively
اكتشاف	discovery	discover	discoverable	-
تأثير	influence	influence	influential	influentially
قابلية التجديد	renewability	-	renewable	-

\* الكلمات التي تحتها خط هي الكلمات التي وردت في تمارين الكتاب.

كلمات الوحدة الأولى

Word الكلمة	English meaning	المعنى بالعربي
Calculation	A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	عملية حسابية
Computer chip	A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electronic current	رقاقة حاسوب
Floppy disk	A flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص اللين
PC	An abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time .	الحاسوب الشخصي
Program	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برنامج
Smartphone	A mobile phone with advanced computer technology	الهاتف الذكي
World wide web	An information system, known as the internet, which allow documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية
Blog	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة / منتدى
Email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people , each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الايميلات
Social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog	وسائل الاعلام الاجتماعية
Tablet computer	A mobile computer , with a touch screen ,processor and battery all in a one unit	الحاسوب اللوحي
whiteboard	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches , write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	برمجية اللوح الذكي
Access	To find information on a computer	يصل الى
filter	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	التصفية
Identity fraud	Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	اختلاس الهوية
Privacy settings	Controls available on social networking sites let you decide who can see your information	اعدادات الخصوصية
Security settings	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	اعدادات الامان
ICT	An abbreviation for Information and communication technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
post	To put a message or document on the internet so other people can see it	ينشر
Programme	Content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on TV	برنامج تلفزيوني
Rely on	To have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
Sat nav system	An abbreviation for satellite navigation system : a system of computers and satellites , used in cars and other places that tells you where something is , where you are or how to get to place .	نظام الملاحة المرتبط بالأقمار الصناعية
User	A person who uses a product or services ( computer or a machine )	مستخدم
Web-building program	A software that helps you to create a website	برنامج إنشاء المواقع
Web hosting	Serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع

Phrasal verbs

Know about	to have <u>information</u> in <u>your mind</u>	يعرف عن
Connect with	<u>communicate</u> using a <u>telephone</u> or computer <u>network</u> to <u>make it possible</u> for someone to	يتواصل مع
Turn on	to <u>make a piece</u> of <u>equipment</u> <u>start working</u> by <u>pressing a button</u> or <u>moving a switch</u>	يشغل / يُفعل
Give out	to give or publish information to several <u>people</u>	يعطي / ينشر
Fill in	to <u>add information</u> such as your name or <u>address</u> in the empty <u>spaces</u> on an <u>official document</u>	يعبأ / يملأ

1	<i>To share ideas</i> يتشارك الأفكار	to give your ideas to another person or to a group
	<i>To compare ideas</i> يقارن الأفكار	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2	<i>To create website</i> يُنشئ موقعاً	to construct a website that currently does not exist
	<i>To contribute to a website</i> يساهم في موقع	offer your writing and work to the website
3	<i>To research information</i> يبحث عن المعلومة	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need
	<i>To present information</i> يقدم المعلومة	to give the results of your research in a presentation
4	<i>To monitor what is happening</i> يراقب ما يحدث	you know what is happening and you are following the developments
	<i>To find out what is happening</i> يبحث عن الذي يحدث	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it
5	<i>To give a talk to people</i> يلقي محاضرة للناس	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it
	<i>To talk to people</i> يتحدث الى الناس	an informal discussion
6	<i>To show photos</i> يعرض صور ما	you show people photos that you have in person
	<i>To send photos</i> يرسل صور ما	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

كلمات الوحدة الثانية

<b>Word</b> الكلمة	<b>English meaning</b> المعنى بالانجليزي	المعنى بالعربي
acupuncture	System of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	العلاج بالإبر
ailment	illness	مرض مزمن
allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	حساسية
antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
bionic	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	عضو الكتروني في الجسم
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	ينهض / يتعافى
cancerous	Something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	تعهد ، وعد
complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب المكمل
conventional	Having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي ، عرفي
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتغلب على
cross	angry or annoyed	منزعج
decline	to decrease in quantity or importance	يقلل
expansion	the act of making something bigger	تمدد
feel blue	to feel sad	يحزن ، يكتئب
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يوافق
herbal remedy	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	علاج عشبية
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	المعالجة المماثلة
immunisation	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	مناعة / تطعيم
life expectancy	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	العمر المتوقع
malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	المالاريا
migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	الشقيقة (الصداع النصفي)
mortality	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	نسبة الوفيات
obese	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	بدانة ، سمنة
optimistic	Believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
option	something that is or may be chosen	خيار ، بديل
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	فجأة
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
paediatric	Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	طب الاطفال
practitioner	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	طبيب متمرس
publicise	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it	يعمم

radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
raise	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير للمناقشة
red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong " تعبير لوني " يعبر أن الشخص متلبس بالجرم أو الخطأ	متلبس الجريمة
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	السمعة
sceptical	Having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك
see red	to be angry " تعبير لوني " يعبر عن الغضب	يغضب
setback	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	يعوق ، يؤخر
strenuous	using or needing a lot of effort	شاق
viable	effective and able to be successful	قابل للحياة
ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose " تعبير لوني " يعبر عن شيء عديم القيمة لكنه يتطلب مصاريف كثيرة	الفيل الأبيض

كلمات الوحدة الثالث

<b>Word</b> الكلمة	<b>English meaning</b> المعنى بالانجليزي	المعنى بالعربي
apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	عدة
appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	عضو اضافي
artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
career	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	مهنة
cancerous	Something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتغلب على
dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	الجنون العقلي
drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الطبية
implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	يغرس ، يزرع
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف (يد ، رجل)
medical trial	Trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	العلاج التجريبي
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	صورة الرنين المغناطيسي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
prosthetic	an artificial body part	طرف اصطناعي
paediatric	Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	طب الاطفال
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	الماسح الضوئي
side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أثار جانبية
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event	يمول
stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	السكتة الدماغية
symptoms	Physical problem that might indicate a disease	أعراض المرض
ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح

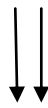
كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

Word الكلمة	English meaning المعنى بالانجليزي	المعنى بالعربي
algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	الجبر
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
artificially-created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مُعد صناعياً
carbon-neutral	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	خالي من الكربون
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	التأليف
criticise	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد
desalination	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية المياه
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
grid	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
ground-breaking	new, innovative	ابتكار
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	مختص بالرياضيات
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع عملاق
musical harmony	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	الايقاع الموسيقي
outweigh	to be more important than something else	يفوق
pedestrian	Someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	علامة ، موسوعي
revolutionise	To completely change the way people do something or think about something	بُغير جذرياً
sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	الاستدامة
vary	to differ according to the situation	يتراوح ، يتفاوت
zero-waste	Producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	خالي من المخلفات

كلمات الوحدة الخامسة

Word الكلمة	English meaning المعنى بالانجليزي	المعنى بالعربي
breathtaking	wonderful, awe-inspiring	مُثير ، مذهش
camera obscura	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	حاجب الكاميرا
ceramics	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves	الخزفيات
conservatory	a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
craftsman	someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	حرفي
demonstration	An act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something work	شرح ، تبيان
fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم الحبر المداد
furnishings	The furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room	الأثاث
glassblowing	the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube	نفخ الزجاج
hanging	a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration	سِتارة
inoculation	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	تطعيم
installation	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	الفن التتصبي (التركيب)
irrigate	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يسقي
lifelike	very similar to the person or thing represented	يجسد ، يحاكي
minaret	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	منذنة
performing arts	A type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون الأدائية
qualify	to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition	مؤهل
restore	to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	يُرمم
sand artist	someone who models sand into an artistic form	فنان الرسم بالرمل
showcase	to exhibit or display	يعرض
textiles	types of cloth or woven fabric	منسوجات
translation	the process of converting documents from one language to another	الترجمة
underline	to emphasise, to highlight	يؤكد على
visual arts	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
windmill	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	الطاحونة الهوائية

\* هناك بعض الكلمات تختلف هجائيا بين " الانجليزية الأمريكية " و " الانجليزية البريطانية "



\* هناك بعض الكلمات تختلف في الاستخدام بين " الانجليزية الأمريكية " و " الانجليزية البريطانية " مثل :



	American language	british language
Words ending <i>er/re</i>	center theater	centre theatre
Words ending <i>or/our</i>	favorite color	favourite colour
Words ending <i>og/ogue</i>	dialog catalog	dialogue catalogue
Words ending <i>m/mme</i>	program	programme*
Words ending <i>ize/ise</i>	authorize	authorise
Words ending <i>ice/ise</i>	practice (verb) practice (noun)	practise (verb) practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology homeopathy	archaeology homoeopathy

American language	British language	المعنى بالعربي
Apartment	Flat	شقة / مسكن / منزل
Candy	Biscuit	حلوى / سكاكر
Conservatory	Conservatoire	معهد موسيقي
Cookie	Biscuit	كعكة صغيرة
Drugstore	Chemist's	الصيدلية
Elevator	Lift	مصعد
Fall	Autumn	الخريف
Gas	Petrol	بنزين
Pants	trousers	بنطال
School principal	Head teacher	مدير المدرسة
trunk	Boot (of a car)	صندوق السيارة



**\*\* جدول يلخص الأزمنة جميعها من حيث شكل الجملة / النفي / السؤال / التحويل للمجهول / أشهر الدلائل ... إعداد صالح الهريشي (0788858576)**

	Form شكل الجملة		Negative النفي		Interrogative السؤال			Passive المبني للمجهول			Keywords أشهر الدلائل						
present simple	he , she , it	V <sub>1</sub> (s , es)	he , she , it	doesn't + v <sub>1</sub>	does	he , she , it	V <sub>1</sub> ..?	O	is , are	v <sub>3</sub>	every ..	usually	sometimes	often			
	they , we , you , I	V <sub>1</sub>	they , we , you , I	don't + v <sub>1</sub>	do	they , we , you , I			am		daily.. monthly	never	always	rarely			
past simple	he , she , it	V <sub>2</sub>	he , she , it	didn't + v <sub>1</sub>	did	he , she , it	V <sub>1</sub> ..?	O	was	v <sub>3</sub>	ago	yesterday	in 1999	once day			
	they , we , you , I		they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I		were	last ..week , month	in the past				
future simple	he , she , it	will + V <sub>1</sub>	he , she , it	won't + v <sub>1</sub>	will	he , she , it	V <sub>1</sub> ..?	O	will be	v <sub>3</sub>	next year .. month	tomorrow	in 2050				
	they , we , you , I		they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I		in the future	soon	in the coming time				
present continuous	he , she , it	is , are	Ving	he , she , it	isn't	is	he , she , it	Ving ?	O	is , are	being	v <sub>3</sub>	at the moment	now	right now		
	they , we , you , I	am		they , we , you , I	aren't / amn't		are,am			they , we , you , I			am	look! , hear! , smell!	be careful	be quiet	
past continuous	he , she , it , i	was	Ving	he , she , it , i	wasn't	was	he , she , it , i	V <sub>1</sub> ..?	O	was	being	v <sub>3</sub>	when	while	as		
	they , we , you ,	were		they , we , you	weren't		they , we , you			were							
future continuous	he , she , it	will be + Ving	he , she , it	won't be + ving	will	he , she , it	be Ving ?	O	will be+ being	v <sub>3</sub>	an hour from now	tomorrow	in 2050				
	they , we , you , I		they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I		Next month, week	soon	the time next week				
present perfect	he , she , it	has	V <sub>3</sub>	he , she , it	hasn't	has	he , she , it	V <sub>3</sub> ?	O	has	been	v <sub>3</sub>	recently	since	for	yet	ever
	they , we , you , I	have		they , we , you , I	haven't		they , we , you , I			have			they , we , you , I	have	lately	already	so
past perfect	he , she , it	had	V <sub>3</sub>	he , she , it	hadn't	had	he , she , it	V <sub>3</sub> ?	O	had	been	v <sub>3</sub>	because	after	before		
	they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			as soon as	by the 1996			
future perfect	he , she , it	will have +V <sub>3</sub>	he , she , it	won't have +v <sub>3</sub>	will	he , she , it	have V <sub>3</sub> ?	O	will have been	v <sub>3</sub>	By the " future time "	tomorrow	in 2050				
	they , we , you , I		they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I		When ...future	Before/after ... future					
present perfect continuous	he , she , it	has	Ving	he , she , it	hasn't	has	he , she , it	Ving ?	O	has	been	being	v <sub>3</sub>	all time	how long	since	for
	they , we , you , I	have been		they , we , you , I	haven't been		they , we , you , I			have been				they , we , you , I	have been	still	( be , verb )
past perfect continuous	he , she , it	had	Ving	he , she , it	hadn't	had	he , she , it	Ving ?	O	had	been	being	v <sub>3</sub>	all time	how long	since	for
	they , we , you , I			they , we , you , I	they , we , you , I		they , we , you , I			when				before	after	( be , verb )	
future perfect continuous	he , she , it	will have been	Ving	he , she , it	won't have been + Ving	will	he , she , it	have been Ving ?	O	will have been being	v <sub>3</sub>	Future time ... for ... by the time					
	they , we , you , I	they , we , you , I		they , we , you , I	they , we , you , I												

\* ضروري جدا سحبها على ورقة A3 حتى تكون واضحة .

(Reported Speech) الكلام المنقول

عبارة النقل في حالة الجملة الخبرية (مثبتة أو منفية)

He/She Said That ..

عبارة النقل في حالة جملة السؤال بنعم أو لا (Yes/No questions)

He/She Asked If ..

عبارة النقل في حالة جملة السؤال الاستفهامي (Wh-questions)

He/She Asked (Wh-Word) ..

- تحويل الظروف وأسماء الاشارة (Demonstratives / adverbs) :

الكلام المنقول	تصبح	الكلام المباشر
That day	←	Today
The following day	←	Tomorrow
That night	←	Tonight
The following week	←	Next week
Later	←	Soon
Before	←	Ago
Afterwards	←	Then
Then	←	Now
The previous day	←	Yesterday
At that moment	←	At the moment
That	←	This

- تحويل الضمانر (Pronouns) :

الكلام المنقول	تصبح	الكلام المباشر
he , she	←	I
him , her	←	Me
himself herself	←	Myself
his , her	←	My
they	←	We
them	←	Us
themselves	←	Ourselves
their	←	Our

- تحويل الأزمنة (Tenses) :

\* تطبيق على القواعد السابقة ( افترض أن الفعل المنقول

الكلام المنقول (Reported speech)	← ← ←	الكلام المباشر (Direct speech)
Wrote	← تصبح ←	Write/writes
Didn't write	← تصبح ←	Doesn't write
Didn't write	← تصبح ←	Don't write
Wrote	← تصبح ←	Does .... write ?
Wrote	← تصبح ←	Do ..... write ?
Had written	← تصبح ←	Wrote
Hadn't written	← تصبح ←	Didn't write
Had written .	← تصبح ←	Did ..... write ?
Was writing	← تصبح ←	Is writing
Were writing	← تصبح ←	Are writing
Had been writing	← تصبح ←	Was writing
Had been writing	← تصبح ←	Were writing
Had written	← تصبح ←	Has written
Had written	← تصبح ←	Have written
Had written	← تصبح ←	Had written
Would write	← تصبح ←	Will write
Should write	← تصبح ←	Should write
Had to write	← تصبح ←	Had to write
Might write	← تصبح ←	Might write

الكلام المنقول (Reported speech)	← ← ←	الكلام المباشر (Direct speech)
V2	← تصبح ←	V1
Didn't V1	← تصبح ←	Doesn't V1
Didn't V1	← تصبح ←	Don't V1
V2	← تصبح ←	Does ... V1?
V2	← تصبح ←	Do ..... V1?
Had V3	← تصبح ←	V2
Hadn't V3	← تصبح ←	Didn't V1
Had V3	← تصبح ←	Did ..... V1?
Was V(ing)	← تصبح ←	Is V(ing)
Were V(ing)	← تصبح ←	Are V(ing)
Had been V(ing)	← تصبح ←	Was V(ing)
Had been V(ing)	← تصبح ←	Were V(ing)
Had V3	← تصبح ←	Has V3
Had V3	← تصبح ←	Have V3
Had V3	← تصبح ←	Had V3
Would V1	← تصبح ←	Will V1
Should V1	← تصبح ←	Should V1
Had to V1	← تصبح ←	Had to V1
Might V1	← تصبح ←	Might V1

(If clauses )

	النوع الأول (Zero conditional)
If + S + present simple	S + present simple
	النوع الثاني (first conditional)
If + S + present simple	S + simple future
	النوع الثالث (second conditional)
If + S + past simple	S + would V1
	النوع الرابع (third conditional)
If + S + past perfect	S + would have V3

Causative

S + (have) + O + V3 : القاعدة العامة للتحويل :

جميع قواعد التحويل من الـ Active الى الـ Causative			
Causative	تصبح	الـ Active	
S + (Has/Have) + O + V3	←	S + V(s,es) + O	المضارع البسيط
S + (Had) + O + V3	←	S + V2 + O	الماضي البسيط
S + will have + O + V3	←	S + will V1 + O	المستقبل البسيط
S + (Is,Are,Am) + Having + O + V3	←	S + (Is,Are,Am) + V(ing) + O	المضارع المستمر
S + (Was,Were) + Having + O + V3	←	S + (Was,Were) + V(ing) + O	الماضي المستمر
S + Will be + Having + O + V3	←	S + Will be + V(ing) + O	المستقبل المستمر
S + (Has/Have) + Had + O + V3	←	S + (Has/Have) + V3 + O	المضارع التام
S + (Had) + Had + O + V3	←	S + Had + V3 + O	الماضي التام
S + Will have + Had + O + V3	←	S + Will have + V3 + O	المستقبل التام
S + (Has/Have) been + Having + O + V3	←	S + (Has/Have) been + Ving + O	المضارع التام المستمر
S + Had been + Having + O + V3	←	S + Had been + Ving + O	الماضي التام المستمر
S + will have been + Having + O + V3	←	S + Will have been + V(ing) + O	المستقبل التام المستمر

Used to

\* هناك شكلين من قاعدة الـ USED TO :

الأول S + Used to + V1 ، وهذا الشكل :

- يستخدم ليدل على عادة معينة كان الشخص معتاداً على فعلها والآن توقف .

- دائماً يأتي بعد الـ Used to فعل تصريف أول V1 .

- يعامل هذا الشكل معاملة الماضي البسيط (past simple) عند النفي والسؤال ..

النفي S + Didn't use to + V1

السؤال Did + S + use to V1 .. ?

الثاني S + be + Used to + Ving ، وهذا الشكل :

- يستخدم ليدل على عادة معينة أصبح الشخص معتاداً على فعلها الآن .

- دائماً يأتي بعد الـ Used to إما (V ing) أو (Noun) أو (Pronoun) .

- عند النفي نضع (not) مع الفعل المساعد الموجود في الجملة المراد تحويلها (Wasn't, weren't, hasn't, haven't, hadn't, Isn't, Aren't, )

- عند السؤال نضع الفعل المساعد الموجود أصلاً في الجملة المراد تحويلها. (Be + S + V +...?)

ملاحظة : يمكن استخدام (Get + used to) بدلاً من الشكل الثاني (S + be + Used to + Ving)

Cleft sentencesملاحظة<sup>1</sup>: ضمائر الوصل (Relative pronouns) هي :

(Who , Which , Whom , Where , When , why , That)

(Non-defining relative clause) Vs (Defining relative clause)

**\*\*صفات الجملة الموصولة المحددة (Defining relative clause) :**

- 1- لا يمكن استخدام الفواصل فيها. ~~The boy, who broke the window, was punished.~~  
 2- يمكن استخدام that بدلاً من ضمائر الوصل الأخرى. The boy who/that broke the window was punished.  
 3- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل بالكامل إذا حل محل مفعول به في الجملة .  
 I met the girl who was awarded the prize. = I met the girl was awarded the prize.

**\*\*صفات الجملة الموصولة الغير المحددة (Non-defining relative clause) :**

- 1- يمكن استخدام الفواصل فيها. Ibn Sina, who is a physician, wrote Al-Qanun Fe AlTeb  
 2- لا يمكن استخدام that بدلاً من ضمائر الوصل الأخرى. The boy, who/that broke the window, was punished.  
 3- لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل بالكامل إذا حل محل مفعول به في الجملة .  
 I met the girl, who was awarded the prize, yesterday  
 I met the girl, was awarded the prize, yesterday.

**\*\*\* يمكن كتابة جملة الـ (Cleft) بأكثر من طريقة :**

- الطريقة الأولى (باستخدام اسلوب الـ .. What)

\* إذا كانت الكلمة المضللة في الجملة المراد تحويلها اسم (noun) فتكون القاعدة كما يلي :

الاسم المضلل + Be\* + V + S + What

ex	We need <b>actions</b> rather than words. What We need <b>are actions</b> rather than words.
ex	I admired <b>his generosity</b> so much. What I admired <b>was his generosity</b> so much .

\* be : يقصد به الفعل المساعد (is , are , am , was , were).

\* إذا كانت الكلمة المضللة في الجملة المراد تحويلها فعل (verb) فتكون القاعدة كما يلي :

+ing الفعل + Be\* + do\* + S + What

ex	The boy <b>is playing</b> football now. What the boy <b>is doing</b> now <b>is playing</b> football.
ex	Sami <b>repaired</b> the engine yesterday. What Sami <b>did</b> Yesterday <b>was repairing</b> the engine.

\* ما ينطبق على الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة المراد تحويلها ينطبق على الفعل (Do)

\* be : يقصد به الفعل المساعد (is , are , am , was , were).

## - الطريقة الثانية (باستخدام اسلوب الـ .. It )

<i>It + be* + subject + who + V ...</i>	التركيز على الفاعل
<i>It + be* + object + which + V ...</i>	التركيز على المفعول به
<i>It + be* + place + where + V ...</i>	التركيز على المكان
<i>It + be* + time + when + V ...</i>	التركيز على الوقت

مثال شامل

ex *ALM'amoun opened a university in Toledo in 782CE.*

*It was ALM'amoun who opened a university in Toledo in 782CE.*

التركيز على الفاعل

*It was a university which ALM'amoun opened in Toledo in 782CE.*

التركيز على المفعول به

*It was Toledo where ALM'amoun opened a university in 782CE.*

التركيز على المكان

*It was 782CE when ALM'amoun opened a university in.*

التركيز على الوقت

## - الطريقة الثالثة (باستخدام اسلوب العبارات الجاهزة )

(The person who , The thing that , The time when , The place where , The reason why , The way in which )

<i>The person who + V + be + الاسم المضلل</i>	التركيز على الفاعل
<i>The thing that + S + V + be + الاسم المضلل</i>	التركيز على المفعول به
<i>The place where + S + V + be + الاسم المضلل</i>	التركيز على المكان
<i>The time when + S + V + be + الاسم المضلل</i>	التركيز على الوقت
<i>The reason why + S + V + be + الاسم المضلل</i>	التركيز على السبب

Articles

# نستخدم (A , An) عند :

1 الحديث عن اسم غير محدد يذكر لأول مرة في سياق الكلام (Unspecific noun)

*He bought a car**She wrote a novel**I eat an apple daily*

2 قبل الصفات (adjectives) أو احد المُشددات (very . so, really)

*A beautiful**A great**An honest**A very difficult**A really simple*

3 قبل المهن (Jobs)

*A doctor**A dentist**An engineer**A painter**An editor*

4 قبل الجنسيات (Nationalities)

*A Jordanian**A Swedish**An Egyptian**An American**An Italian*

5 قبل الديانات (Religions)

*A Muslim**A Christian**A catholic*

ملاحظة : الفرق بين (A) و (An) :

A : تستخدم قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن أو حرف علة صوته ساكن (A great , A Jordanian , A Euro , A university )

An : تستخدم قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف علة أو حرف ساكن صوته علة (An egg , An elevator , An honest , An hour)

## # نستخدم (The) مع :

1 الحديث عن اسم سبق ذكره في سياق الجملة ويكون محددًا (Specific) .				
Rania bought a cat . the cat is white .		I wrote a book .The book is about electricity.		
2 الحديث عن الأشياء الفريدة من نوعها .				
The sun	The earth	The equator	The Universe	The God
3 اسلوب التفضيل (superlatives)				
The tallest	The shortest	The most beautiful	The most interesting	The least difficult
4 الأنهار ، البحار ، المحيطات و القنوات ..				
The Nile	The red sea	The Atlantic	The Suez	The Rhine
5 سلاسل الجبال وسلاسل الجزر				
The Canaries	The Andes	The Himalaya	The Alaska	The Pontic
6 اتحادات الدول (مملكة ، جمهورية ، ولايات أو امارات) .				
The united Arab Emirates	The united states of America		The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	
7 الأدوات الموسيقية				
The piano		The Guitar		The violin
8 الكلمات التالية ( Capital of , same , both of , double of )				
Amman is the capital of Jordan	A half is the double of a quarter		We bought the same bag	
9 مع الجمل الموصولة				
The man who broke ...	The ca which jumped ...		The place where they met ...	
10 الكتب المقدسة عند الناس				
The holy quran		The old testament		The Torah
11 غالبًا بعد حروف الجر				
In the house	At the table	Under the book	Inside the court	On the truck
12 أسماء المطاعم ، المتاحف ، الجرائد ، المسارح				
The Meridian	The Chinese rest.	The Guardian	The national Museum	

## # نستخدم (Ø) مع :

1 الأسماء الغير معدودة (الكميات) ( ما لم يكون الحديث عنها بشكل محدد)				
.. the water ..	... the rice ..	... the sand ..	.. the money ..	
2 الأسماء الجمع (plural) ( ما لم يكون الحديث عنها بشكل محدد)				
.. the children ..	.. the mice ..	.. the boys ..	.. the balls ..	.. the women ..
3 البحر المنفرد ، الجزيرة المنفردة ، البحيرة المنفردة				
.. the mount Everest ..	.. the lake victoria ..	.. the Malta island ..	.. the lake como ..	.. the Cypres island ..
4 أسماء الدول الغير مركبة				
.. the Joradn ..	.. the Austria ..	.. the Egypt ..	.. the Yemen ..	.. the Canada ..
5 أسماء المدن والعواصم والولايات				
.. the Amman ..	.. the Washington ..	.. the Paris ..	.. the Dubia ..	.. the Hebron ..
6 أسماء القارات				
.. the Asia ..		.. the Africa ..	.. the Austalia ..	
7 الأيام ، الشهور ، الفصول ، السنوات (إلا إذا كان الحديث عنها بشكل محدد)				
.. the Saturday ..	.. the April ..	.. the Winter ..	.. the 2005 ..	.. the friday ..
8 أسماء الشلالات				
.. the Victoria ..		.. the Niagara ..	.. the Kaytor ..	
9 الكلمات التيالية إذا كان الحديث عنها بشكل عام (hospital , prison , Mosque , university , college)				
Soon ,I will go to university.	I go to mosque at prayers time.	I'm tired, I have to go to hospital		
10 أسماء الأشخاص العاديين				
.. the Saleh ..	.. the Muna ..	.. the Ahmed ..	.. the Nasser ..	.. the John ..
11 الألقاب الاجتماعية (سيد ، أنسة ، مدام ، دكتور .. الخ)				
.. the prince Albert ..		.. the miss Asma ..	.. the captain Emad ..	

## American Vs British English grammar differences

هناك العديد من الاختلافات بين " الإنجليزية الأمريكية " و " الإنجليزية البريطانية " قواعدياً:

### American English

1 تستخدم الإنجليزية الأمريكية زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث معينة ويكون في الجملة ظروف زمان مثل  
(Just , already , ever , yet , .. etc)

- ex Did you **phone** her yet ?
- ex Sami just **left** .
- ex Did you ever **go** to Canada ?

2 تستخدم الإنجليزية الأمريكية التصريف الثالث (past participle) لبعض الكلمات كالآتي :

<b>get</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>gotten</b>	<b>burn</b>	<b>burned</b>	<b>burned</b>	<b>spill</b>	<b>spilled</b>	<b>spilled</b>
<b>Dream</b>	<b>Dreamed</b>	<b>dreamed</b>	<b>Learn</b>	<b>Learned</b>	<b>learned</b>	<b>Smell</b>	<b>Smelled</b>	<b>smelled</b>

- ex They **have gotten** a new boat .
- ex I **have gotten** interested in sport .
- ex He **has gotten off** the chair .

3 تستخدم الإنجليزية الأمريكية كلمة " have " للتعبير عن الملكية (possession) :

- ex We **have** a building .
- ex I **have** a cousin who never married .
- ex I **haven't** a cat .

### British English

1 تستخدم الإنجليزية البريطانية زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث معينة ويكون في الجملة ظروف زمان مثل  
(Just , already , ever , yet , .. etc)

- ex **Have you phoned** her yet ?
- ex Sami **has** just **left** .
- ex **Have you ever gone** to Canada ?

2 تستخدم الإنجليزية البريطانية التصريف الثالث (past participle) لبعض الكلمات كالآتي :

<b>get</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>got</b>	<b>burn</b>	<b>burnt</b>	<b>burnt</b>	<b>spill</b>	<b>spilt</b>	<b>spilt</b>
<b>Dream</b>	<b>Dreamt</b>	<b>Dreamt</b>	<b>Learn</b>	<b>Learnt</b>	<b>Learnt</b>	<b>Smell</b>	<b>Smelt</b>	<b>Smelt</b>

- ex They **have got** a new boat .
- ex I **have got** interested in sport .
- ex He **has got off** the chair .

3 تستخدم الإنجليزية البريطانية كلمة " have got " للتعبير عن الملكية (possession) :

- ex We **have got** a building .
- ex I **have got** a cousin who never married .
- ex I **haven't got** a cat .